Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1825. [NO. 55.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,

A RELIGIOUS PAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT. H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert.* To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has *not one such paper.* Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** Subscriptions received at this office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
2		1,990	3,980
18		1,000	18,000
18		500	9,300
18		100	1,800
186		50	9,300
186		25	4,650
1488		10	14,880
13950		5	69,750
15,870	Prizes,		$171,360
26,970	Blanks,		
42,840	Tickets		$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st,	3d and 2d to	$10,000
2d,	1st and 3d to	5,000
2d,	3d and 1st to	5,000
3d,	1st and 2d to	1,990
3d,	2d and 1st to	1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - -	$5 00
Half do. - - - - -	2 50
Quarter do. - - - - -	1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $21 25 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole, - - -	$60
Of halves, - - - - - - -	30
Of Quarters, - - - - - -	15

☞ Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - - -	is $500
1	do	$300	(Family Coach) -	is 300
1	do	$250	(Gig) - -	is 250
1	do	$180	(do.) - -	is 180
1	do	$130	(do.) - -	is 130
2	do	$100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2	do	$80	(Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2	do	$20	(Bedsteads) -	is 40
3	do	$14	(a set of Tables)	is 42
2	do	$12	(Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3	do	$10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) -	is 30
1	do	$8	(Pellows top Cradle)	is 8
10	do	$6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) -	is 60
10	do	$5	(Hats) - -	is 50
1	do	$4	(Candlestand) -	s 4
1	do	$3	(do) - -	is 3
20	do	$3	(do) - -	is 60
300	do	$2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - -	is 600
431	do	$1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - -	is 431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

15*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. October 1, 1825.

A.
Amze W. Alexander,
Ozwald Alexander,
Mrs. Jane H. Alexander
Robert Allen,
Elisha Askew.

B.
James Bleakney,
E. Bronson,
Martha Black,
Richard Bonds,
Jno. Barnet, jun.
Martin Brim,
Gen. Bernard,
James H. Brown,
Wm. Black,
Samuel Becket,
Richard Bartlet,
Allen Baldwin,
Mr. Brevard, Esq.
Mr. Baldwin,
Robert H. Burton,
Stephen Bellew.

C.
William Calhoun,
Job Canon,
William Carr,
Phebe Crooner,
Alexander Craig,
Alexander Cooper,
David Cox,
David Chambers,
Vincent Cox,
Azariah Cockburn,
Col. James Chesnut.

D.
George Dellaney,
James Dinkins,
Andrew Dunn,
Miss Jane B. Dinkins,
John H. Davidson.

E.
Edward F. Elliott,
Robert Erwin.

F.
Mrs. Mary Fullon,
John M. Fulwood,
Samuel Farr,
Ann Eliza Forsyth,
Henry Foster.

G.
John Goodman,
Alexander Garden, 5.
William M. Giles,
Aaron Griffee,
James W. Galloway,
Samuel Glenn,
Thomas Gillespie.

H.
Thomas Hutchison,
William Hall,
Maxel Henderson,
Samuel S. Hennigan,
Eliza Holms,
John Harget,
Valentine Hipp,
John Hipp,
Sarah Haynes,
William Henderson.

J.
John Jones,
William Jamison,
Thomas J. Jerome.

K.
Hubert S. Kimble, 4.
Thomas Kline,
Green B. Kendrick.

L.
William Lucky,
John Little, 2.

M.
Catharine L. M'Knight,
Mr. Mathieu,
Walter & James Miller,
Thomas Marks,
Alexander Moor,
Hugh M'Dowell, 4.
Mr. M'Inulty,
Joseph M'Culloch, 2.
William Miller,
Brazel Muse,
James Morris,
W. H. M'Leary,
Susan M'Kee,
Alicia M'Call,
Gen. M'Leary,
John M'Culah,
Elam Moore,
Guy Maxwell,
Michael Morris,
Hugh M'Lure,
Hannah Mason,
Joseph M'Ginnes,
John M'Cord.

N.
Edmon Neal,
James Navey,
James C. R. Neagle.

O.
John Osborne,
Alexander Osborn,
Joseph L. Orr,
John Orr.

P.
Miss Parish,
B. Person,
William Pyrant,
Samuel Porter.

R.
William Rives,
Sophia Ross,
James H. Robison,
Margaret Rogers,
Joseph Read,
David Rea,
Andrew Rea,
Jonas Rudisill,

S.
John Springs,
John Sing, jun.
Jos. Swann, sen. 2.
Ananias Sing,
Hugh Smyth,
Wm. O. Sammons,
Mary Ann Spear, 2.
James H. Simmonton,
Adam Springs,
Horatio Sugg,
James M. Smith, 2.
W. Shaver,
Harris Spraberry,
Richard Springs,
Margaret Springs,
Reuben Stewart,
William H. Smith,
William Shelby,
Asa Stephens.

T.
Mary Taylor,
J. Todd.

V.
David Vance.

W.
Wilson and Davison,
James Williamson,
Alexander Wilson,
Wardens of the Poor of Mecklenburg,
John M. Wilson,
Leander Z. Williamson,
William Walker,
John Witherspoon.

WILLIAM SMITH, P. M.

A first rate Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Iredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23, 1825.—3m60

WINDSOR AND *FANCY CHAIR MAKING.*

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander vs. David Martin. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Jas. Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3mt60—Price adv. $4

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

SLAVERY.

The bare name of slavery, if not the thing itself, is sufficient to make the American people, who boast, with so much reason, of their liberty, anxious to get rid of it. That the condition of that class of our population which is subject to it, is not understood by the people of the North, is a fact. All their doleful Jeremiads, when uttered in relation to the treatment of our slaves, are misapplied, and, to those acquainted with the subject, perfectly ridiculous. Their imaginations seem always to associate with the term *slave*, the idea of task-masters, and racks, and chains—in fine, cruelty in all its shapes and forms. But, in relation to Southern slaves, the fact is otherwise. With very few exceptions, they are well clothed and well fed, and after they have performed a moderate day's labour, (from which their masters are not exempt,) are as free and unrestrained in their actions as any set of men whatever. Their condition is equally as good as that of the poorer class of whites; and, nine times out of ten, we venture to assert, they would not make an exchange. We observe it stated, too, in a late number of the (London) "European Magazine," in an article contrasting the conditions of the English labourer and American slave, that of the later is decidedly preferred. What, then, is the mighty evil of which our nothern *philanthropists* complain? Why are their sympathies so often and so powerfully excited on a subject which *immediately* affects them not, and which, by its continuance, though it may add a mite to human injustice and national impolicy, adds nothing to the sum of human misery? If the condition of this part of our population is as good as that of the poorer class of whites, (and it is as often better as worse,) why do they so officiously intermeddle? Is it the *mere name* they abhor? "A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." We do not wish to be understood as objecting to the removal of the cause of complaint, nor to be considered as viewing the subject with indifference. If there be one portion of this Union more than another interested in wiping from its character the foul stain which the avarice and cupidity of others have attached to it, it is that section in which slavery exists. Let not our northern brethren deceive themselves into the erroneous belief that the blacks are a source of unmingled profit to the South, and that their holders are loth to part with them on this account. The few advantages derived from their labour are more than counterbalanced by the host of evils they engender. Wherever they are, they corrupt the manners and demoralize the people. These are evils (laying aside those of a more portentous character, which prudence forbids us to name,) powerful enough to induce us not only to put our own shoulders to the wheel, in the effort to rid ourselves of them, but also to call on Hercules for aid. How can we accomplish the mighty work, unassisted? It is impossible. To what power, then, shall we apply for aid. To what other but the national government? We repeat, that Mr. King's resolution in relation to this subject, so much objected to, and so little understood, in its nature and consequences, is the entering-wedge of a great system, destined to have a more praiseworthy influence on our national prosperity than any nostrum invented by our legislative quacks since the era of the revolution. It will, if carried into complete effect, afford an instance at the same time of powerful national resources and imposing moral grandeur which the world has never witnessed. A great and free people, acting in accordance with the principles upon which the fabric of their government was built, casting from among them, by common consent, and by a common impulse, a class of people who had become almost incorporated into their system, by long residence and by gradual assimilation to the manners of their masters, because it was wrong that they whom God had created free should be shackled by their fellow-beings, would be indeed a sublime spectacle—a signal triumph of humanity and justice over almost overpowering obstacles. And shall this be only a splendid dream? Will not this grand event be accomplished? Shall not the United States give another example to the world, equal to that she has already given, of disinterested devotion to the welfare of mankind? We may be too sanguine when we think we see in the impulse given to this subject the "grain of mustard seed which shall overshadow the land"—the lever, which, resting on the immutable principles of justice, shall accomplish a greater moral revolution than did the discovery of this Continent.

We would, in a spirit of friendship, beseech the Northern politicians, if, as they affect, they have this subject deeply at heart, to beware how they inflame the people of the South, by contemptuous and irritating epithets, or by hasty and injudicious measures. We are a mercurial race, and many be easier led than driven. *Verbum sat.*

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The valley of the Mississippi and its tributary rivers exceeds in extent of surface the limits of any other country whose waters are accumulated and flow through the channel of one river to the ocean. The United States are separated from north to south into nearly equal eastern and western divisions by the river Mississippi, the valley of which is, therefore, situated in the central part of the American Republic. It extends east to the Alleghany mountains, which divide the Union into the Atlantic and Western States, and west to the rocky mountains, which separates the territories and states west of the Mississippi river from the country bordering on the shores of the Pacific, and passes through nineteen degrees of northern latitude, and thirty-two degress of longitude, embracing an area of more than one million of square miles. The rivers which beautifully intersect this extensive region, uniting their waters with the Mississippi, are every where numerous and of unparralleled length: those which fall into the Mississippi on the west, are—the Arkansas, 2000 miles long, which is navigable 1000 miles—Missouri, 4,400 miles in length, and navigable 2,600 miles—Red river is navigable 500 miles, Des Moins 800, and St. Peters 200: those emptying their waters on the eastern margin of the river, are the Yazoo, navigable 100 miles, the Ohio, 945 miles long, and navigable the whole distance, Illinois, navigable 200 miles, and Ouisconsin, 350 miles long, and navigable 180 miles. Almost every staple productions of commerce, such as the sugar cane of India, the rice of Ethiopia, the spices of Malacca, the grape of France, and the cotton of the South Sea Islands, are the natural growth of its rich and fertilizing soil. In addition to this productiveness of soil, minerals and metals of the most general use, and of the highest value, are found in great and rich varieties. Within its confines, since the American revolution, settlements have been effected, states and territories have been organized, cities vieing in opulence with those which centuries have contributed to establish, have, in the space of twenty years, been built where nothing but wilderness then surrounded their sites. New-Orleans, the sixth city in size in the United States, contains now near 40,000 inhabitants; Cincinnati, in 1805, had a population of only 500, but in 1820, contained 9,600; Lexington, in Kentucky, enumerated at the last census, a population of 5,300; Nashville, (Tenn.) 3000, and St. Louis, (Missouri,) 4,200. The whole population of this territory west of the Alleghany mountains, exclusive of the Indians, fell short of 2,300,000, which was a fraction more than two individuals to each square mile, as the vale of Mississippi embraces 1,000,000 square miles, or one half of the land within the jurisdiction of the American States. When the population of this almost unlimited region amounts to 34,000,000, it will be just equal to the amount of inhabitants which the State of New-York had on each square mile at the last census. Scarcely has the dawn of improvement commenced in this most productive and fertile portion of the American continent; the little that has been done is unnoticed in the infinity of her resources, and the measure of prosperity which can be attained, must be a work for millions in after ages to accomplish. A country like this must and will, when her means and treasures shall be unfolded, have established in her bounds some of the richest and most populous states and cities in the world.

Mal apropose.—Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship, that she was well acquainted with the British orators. "I have read," said she, 'all their speeches, which appear to be more admirable for their length, than for any thing else. But there is one that I now miss—*Milor Hawkesbury*, what is become of him? He used to fatigue me more than all the rest put together?' (Lord Liverpool was formerly Lord Hawkesbury.)

National Tales.

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK.

THE first volume of a *Series of Tales*, translated and compiled from the works of different authors, and not previously published in the United States, was issued from the New-York press in the month of July last; and in October next a second volume will make its appearance.

In the preface to the first volume, the editor announced it to be his intention to continue the work quarterly, if the public patronized the undertaking. Since then he has had the most satisfactory proofs, that his efforts to increase the present stock of literary amusement and instruction have been generally acceptable. The following are a few of the testimonies in its favor, which have appeared in different journals:—

"From the examination our leisure has permitted us to give it, we think it quite an entertaining volume for those who generally devote themselves to that branch of reading. It is the first of a projected series, and purports to be translated and compiled from the writings of different authors; and we infer that the design of the editor is to collect and preserve such pieces as are really worthy of preservation, but which, as they are scattered through a variety of publications, are fugitive and perishable. The number before us (which to the credit of the editor be it spoken, is on handsome paper, and very well printed,) contains eleven tales, pretty equal in merit, and so selected as to suit a diversity of taste."—*New-York Statesman.*

"We have not leisure to peruse the whole, but from what we have read, we entertain no doubt but the book will be sought after by those readers who find in works of fiction, a relaxation from the labours and anxiety of business. The handsome style in which the volume is got up, will powerfully recommend it to the notice of the ladies."—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

"The object of the editor, as he declares in his preface, is to preserve fugitive tales of merit, that might otherwise sink into oblivion, and also to communicate to the public such deserving original pieces as may come within his reach. He appears to have made in the present volume a very interesting compilation, and we doubt not it willbe read with great pleasure."—*New-York Gazette*

"A beautiful little volume entitled 'National Tales,' has just been published by the book-sellers of this city. The compiler and editor has shown considerable taste in the present selection, and if he continues to be guided by the same discriminating spirit, he will confer a great boon on the public by his judicious labours.—There is, perhaps, no species of writing so instructive and amusing as little tales and stories in which the manners and customs of foreign nations are faithfully embodied. To young persons they are peculiarly attractive. The incidents of the plots create an interest directly in the mind, but this interest is merely the enchantress that leads the young intellect to a just apprehension of historical facts, or national manners."—*National Advocate.*

"The editor intends, if sufficient encouragement is given, to issue a volume quarterly.—From a cursory perusal of the first volume, we think he is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. To some, it may seem no labour, merely to select; but they little know what perseverance it requires to drudge through all the works of fiction which this fruitful age has produced. Setting aside this, it requires nice discrimination to separate the worthless from that which is valuable, and the moral from that which is vicious. We would recommend this volume to the patronage of the public. The tales are selected with good taste and judgment—the typographical execution of the work is neat, and moreover, it is offered at a reasonable price: three considerations that are important—but in our day extremely rare. We hope the editor will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on with a work which he seems so well qualified to make interesting and instructive."—*New-York Courier.*

"This selection of entertaining tales, is the promising commencement of a plan of no little propriety and necessity, that of collecting and combining in a regular form the choicest of modern tales; a species of writing which seems to have become as popular in this age as polite essays have in others. The present duodecimo comprises eleven tales, combining several varieties of style. Each may be read with vivid interest, supplying with amusement or moral instruction those occasional moments of leisure, which count as too many to be passed without employment, and as too few to allow of an occupation that requires a stretch of attention."

[*New-York National Advocate.*

"The first volume of a projected series of tales, translated and compiled from the works of different authors in every country, who have acquired celebrity in that department of literature, has just been published in New-York. It contains eleven well-written stories, some sober and some gay. One of their best qualities (at least, that which will gain the popular favor) is their brevity."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"The selections, for the present volume, are, *The Freebooter*, *Transmigration*, *The Thessalian Lovers*, *Mary Stukely*, *The Fair Marselloise*, *The Crusaders*, *The Fortress of Saguntum*, *Imilda de' Lamberlazzi*, *The Monks of La Trappe*, *Goodrich Castle*, and *Master and Man*. We have not room for a particular discussion of the merits of these tales; and shall therefore simply say, that they appear, in the language of physicians, to be well calculated to 'fulfil the indications' hinted at by us above. They are short, well imagined, in different styles, and of various merits. Some people, we are aware, make it a point to set up against this sort of writing, a most obstreperous and pertinacious clamour, which is either sheer affectation, or the fruit of a dull and unexcitable fancy. We insist that there is more true talent, more originality, more genius, required for the invention of a really good tale, aye, even of a 'Tale for the Nursery,' than is wanted for the concoction of volumes of the solemn quackery, which passes in these days of humbug for science and philosophy."—*New-York Review.*

Having offered a premium for original domestic tales, the editor calculates on giving a considerable portion of these in the progress of the work. Already several competitors have appeared, whose productions, if approved of, shall have a place in the forthcoming volume.

'National Tales' will in future be published at 42 William-street, New-York, at *four dollars* per annum. To subscribers who transmit a year's subscription in advance, the four volumes will be forwarded regularly as published, to any post-town in the State of New-York, free of additional expenses; all charges for conveyance beyond the State, must be paid by the subscriber. Single volumes may be had at *one dollar*.

New-York, September, 1825.

From the Baltimore American.

Naval Energy and Despatch.—Of all the occurrences which transpired, and the steps that were taken, to do honor to the Nation's Guest, none speak in a language more emphatic and striking than those connected with the preparations of a national ship for his accommodation. We cannot advert to them without admiring at once the delicacy of the compliment conveyed by her name, the critical period of our history with which that name is associated, and the preciousness of the blood that consecrated it; rising as it did to propitiate the smiles of Heaven on the coming struggle! And then, the officer chosen to command her, among the first of the gallant spirits who taught a gallant enemy what he might expect from the thunders that had been sleeping under our "bit of striped bunting."—The beauty of the ship herself, and the enduring gratitude that provided and furnished her—All these, and above all, the wonderful expedition with which she was fitted, are becoming topics of national complacency and gratulation. In the latter circumstance alone, we have given to foreign powers a practical examplification of our naval skill and resources that may save us the necessity of showing them in a manner much more expensive and sanguinary.

It would not be easy to credit the fact, were it not of such recent occurrence, that this beautiful specimen of naval architecture, which flew to sea as if on eagles' wings, was a mere shell on the 15th day of June last! It was not until some time in July that the President received from General Lafayette his acceptance of the offer of the ship; but he was then anxious to depart by the first of September. By many it was deemed impossible to have her ready, but the Secretary of the Navy determined to "solve every doubt," by showing that to do it, it was only "necessary to will it."—Under a system of admirable organization, and the help of aids ready and willing, and able to serve him, he rapidly developed his latent resources, concentrated men, guns, sails, spars, rigging, provisions, and officers, as if by magic, and without interfering with the duties or destiny of a single ship, or interrupting any branch or object of the service. With such energy did he collect and apply his means to fulfil the wishes of the President, and the nation, that by the first day of September, the waters, that in the morning washed the shores of Mount Vernon, before the setting sun laved the sides of the gallant Brandywine, waiting in "buoyant pride," all ready, to bear Washington's friend and fellow-soldier from the home of the free, to—after all, his "native land."

Capitol of the United States.—This immense pile covers an extent of one and a half acres, and 1826 feet. Its length of front is 350 feet—the depth of its wings 120 feet, the projection of the centre, including steps, 65 feet—west projection 83 feet, making the whole depth of the centre 268 feet. The height of the wings to the top of the centre dome, 140 feet. The greatest length of the representative room in the south wing is 95 feet—its greatest height 60 feet; greatest length of the Senate chamber in the north wing, 74 feet—greatest height 42 feet. The great central rotunda, whose top is the dome, is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high; the library room is 92 by 34 feet, and 36 feet high. In the capitol are likewise a variety of rooms for committees and officers, connected with the two branches of the national legislature; on the lower floor is a large room where the Supreme Court of the United States holds its sessions. The splendor of this building when it shall be completed, cannot well be described to the eye of the imagination: its massy walls—its immense columns of solid stone and variagated marble—its winding granite stairs, constructed as apparently to rest in air on nothing but themselves—its labyrinth of splendid apartments, in which the stranger may easily lose himself, without a conductor—all these must be seen, to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of republican liberality in encouraging the arts.

The grounds of the capitol are enclosed within an iron railing, and embrace more than 20 acres. Now that the work on the capitol is not complete, these grounds present the uncouth appearance of temporary sheds and buildings in their rough state, and the rubish of stones and other materials for building. When the yard shall be reduced to its proper level; its avenues graduated; its shrubbery growing; this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

New York American.

A sick man's appetite.—The Annapolis Gazette says, a man not a hundred miles from that city, complaining of indisposition and want of appetite, requested his wife to make a few apple dumplings, as he fancied he could eat a few of them. She accordingly made eighteen. He eat seventeen and a half when sticking his fork into the last half, his little daughter, who had been watching with glistening eyes and watery mouth her father, at this juncture solicited a piece—when patting her on the cheek, he replied, "go away, my dear, papa's sick"—and finished the last half.

General Intelligence.

Late European Intelligence.—The elegant packet ship Leeds, Captain Stoddard, arrived at New York on the 28th, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th August. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London and Provincial papers, the former to the evening of the 22d Aug. inclusive.

The letters give gloomy accounts of the state of the Cotton Market, and announce that another respectable house, extensively engaged in that trade, had stopped payment. Some of the letters mention the failure of a *fifth* house in the same line, but of less importance—and a letter from London of the 22d, states that a Cotton Broker in that city had suspended payment.

These circumstances, added to the great supplies that had arrived, had paralyzed the market for a time, and a further decline in price had taken place. Uplands and Alabamas are quoted at 7¾ to 11d; Orleans, 8½ to 13d.—A letter says, "Tobacco is up to a dangerous price."

The accounts from Greece received by the above arrival, are various, but not entirely satisfactory. For the most part they give favorable statements for the cause of the Greeks.

The most important and gratifying intelligence is, that the Greek Committee of London has agreed with Lord Cochrane to place a large sum of money in his hands, to be expened as he may think proper, in furtherance of the cause; and that his Lordship will provide himself with a naval force and proceed to the aid of the Greeks. It is also said that a military force of 3500 men is to be procured and placed under the command of Sir Robert Wilson, to be employed in concert with Lord Cochrane.

Mr. Clarke, a London chemist, has by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, been for some time engaged in analyzing 1467 sacks of flour taken out of the warehouses at Hull; and has found that upwards of one-third consisted of plaister of paris and ground bones, which the human stomach could never digest. The owner of the flour, who proposed to send it to Spain or Portugal, was fined 10,000 ponds. On analyzing some souchong tea, Mr. Clarke found 25 per cent. of lead ore in it. *Nat. Journal.*

Brazil.—By the ship Arethusa, Capt. Merrill, arrived at this port on Saturday from St. Salvador, we learn that Sir Charles Stuart, the British Ambassador to the Court of Brazil, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro about the latter end of July, but nothing had transpired respecting his mission.—It has been already announced that Lord Cochrane had arrived in England in the Brazilian frigate Piranga—and it now appears that he had been ordered by the Emperor to repair to Rio, but refused to obey the royal mandate.—He soon after left Maranham in the above named frigate, without declaring his destination, having previously shipped off a large quantity of cotton from that place. In consequence of his conduct, he was degraded by the Emperor, who divested him of his title of "Marquis of Maranham," and of his naval rank, and appointed captain Jewitt admiral of the Brzilian navy in his stead.—No events of interest had occurred at St. Salvador. *Balt. Amer.*

From 1792 to 1814 making twenty four years, the French Armies fought in Europe and Africa, two hundred and eighty-eight battles, as recorded in history, averaging one battle per month, independent of hundreds of skirmishes, naval engagements, and the effusion of blood in the West and East Indies. What an amusemet for kingly power? Every drop of blood shed was originally caused by tyrants and despots warring against the first efforts of the French revolution.

The new German telescope, which has brought to view 'roads, monuments and temples," in the Moon, may perhaps disclose also rail-roads, canals and steamboats. It is a pity that the want of a conveyance prevents the inhabitants of our planet from enquiring more particularly into the results of lunary experiments.—The lunarians may be further advanced in internal improvements; and have perhaps settled the question of *contagion*, &c.

The late Mr. Thicknesse, being in great want of mony, applied to his son (Lord Audley) for assistance, but being denied, he immediately hired a cobler's stall in the same street, directly opposite to his Lordship's house, and had a board put up with these words on it, "Boots and Shoes made and mended by Philip Thicknesse, father of Lord Audley." This answered the purpose, and he was supplied with every thing he wanted, on condition of leaving the stall.

The New York papers mention that a young lady has been killed by lightning in Connecticut—the electric fluid having been attracted by a *steel busk*. This, we believe, is an old story—it appeared in the American papers six months since—has crossed the Atlantic—been published in the English papers, and now commenced its travels anew in this country.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

NEWBERN, OCTOBER 1.—It were well, indeed, if the catalogue of blood could be hidden from the public eye; but it is a painful duty due to the living that we should register the fate of those who are numbered with the dead by the hand of passion or designing violence.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. William Johnson, of this town, met his death from the hands of Manuel Antoine, a Portuguese: whose character has long had the stamp of outrage and cruelty attached to it. Some of the facts as we have heard them from an eye-witness of the affair are as follows:

On the afternoon of the fatal day, a party, among whom was the deceased, met on the edge of the town, at a house belonging to the above Manuel Antoine, for the purpose of shooting for beef. After the contest was decided, a dispute arose about the division of the prizes, in the course of which Antoine declared he could whip any man on the ground. Johnson declared he could not, and that he would not be cheated out of his prize. Manuel retreated towards his house, which he entered, and almost immediately returning, rushed towards Johnson and struck him with his left hand. A scuffle ensued, and Johnson immediately received seven wounds in the body, apparently from a knife, which had not been perceived in the hands of Antoine. The assassin fled, during the horror and amazement of those who were present, and has, hitherto, eluded the pursuit of justice. Manuel is a man about five feet five inches in height, well built and of a light complexion, and it is hoped that he may yet be brought to answer for so foul a deed.

In life, the deceased maintained, in his station, a character of perfect respectability, and has left a family to lament his untimely fate, and mourn for the outrage which has robbed them of a father and a friend.

While we record the above atrocious act with feelings of the greatest indignation, we cannot refrain from offering our veto against all meetings of the kind above mentioned. They are too apt to become the rendezvous for inebriety and infamy, and too often end, as in the present case, in some catastrophe fatal to individual security, and outrageous to the public peace.

The deceased languished in extreme agony for three days and expired.

[*Sentinel.*

Chapter of accidents.—A tremendous fire in Montreal on the 7th ultimo, laid waste 25 houses. Ten persons were seriously hurt and one killed, on the 6th inst. in Wiscassett, Maine, by the premature blowing up of a rock, charged with 3 lbs of powder.—An idiot was shot dead lately, by mistake, in Montreal, by five men who were watching for a robber. Mr. Gayle, of Richmond, Va. accidentally shot himself with a gun, while climbing a tree by aid of an *Indian ladder*.—At Columbus, N. Y. on the 5th inst. a young man's gun went off while he was resting his chin upon the muzzle—and killed him. While insane, John Shorick, sen. hung himself on the 10th inst. at Bellefonte, Pa. Eight houses were burnt down in Philadelphia on Saturday week. On the 11th inst. two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt in Burlington county, New-Jersey. Part of the tunnel of the Union Canal, near Lebanon, Penn. lately caved in on eight laborers of whom four were killed.

The trial of Isaac B. Desha, who stands charged with the murder of Mr. Baker, was called up at Cynthiana, Kentucky, on Tuesday the 13th inst. The great difficulty in this case appears to have been the obtainment of a jury composed of persons who had not heard the testimony on the former trial, whose minds were entirely unbiassed, and who felt perfectly assured that they could do impartial justice between the prisoner and the commonwealth. This trial has excited great interest in the state, both on account of the connections of the prisoner, (who is the son of the Governor,) and the fact of the trial having been so procrastinated by the want of a proper jury. Six jurymen had been received by Thursday morning; but as the term of the court is limited to twelve juridical days, it is believed that the trial connot be concluded at the present sitting. The former trial, the verdict on which was set aside by Judge Shonnon, occupied eleven days.

[*Nat. Journal.*

Cheapness of Newspapers.—We observed a day or two since, on the table of a friend, Mr. Webster's Bunker Hill oration, two of Mr. Everett's recently delivered, and Mr. Sullivan's address to the bar of Suffolk—four pamphlets, the selling price of which was 37½ cents each. On the same table we saw the National Journal containing Com. Stewart's defence. Curiosity led us to make a calculation of the quantity of matter in these several publications, when we ascertained that the defence equalled all the others together. The price of the Journal is five dollars per annum, issued thrice a week; each paper costs about 3¾ cents, while the price of the pamphlets collectively is $1 50—showing a difference in this case, in favor of newspapers, of forty-six to one.

Winchester Republican.

The Creeks.—It appears by the following order issued by Gen. Gaines, on the 12th inst. that Mr. Adams has resolved to enforce the Greek treaty of cession:

Head Quarters.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Geo. Sept 12, 1825.

ORDERS.

The Commanding General of the Department, publishes, for the information and government of all whom it may concern, the 8th article of the Treaty between the United States and the Greek Indians bearing date the 12th day of February of the present year, which is as follows:

"Art. 8. Whereas the said emigrating party cannot prepare for an immediate removal, the United States stipulate for their protection against the encroachments, hostilities and impositions of the whites, and of all others; but the period of removal shall not extend beyond the 1st of September in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six."

The party designated in this article, as the "*emigrating party*," is deemed to consist of every Indian residing within the ceded territory, embraced in the treaty. Measures are taken, pursuant to orders from the Department of War, to ascertain, at each village within the ceded territory, the names of the Chiefs and warriors, with the actual number of men, women and children, residing therein, preparatory to a meeting to be held in the said territory, for purposes connected with the treaty, on the 20th of November next.

The commanding officers in the Creek nation will afford every requisite facility for the safe and speedy accomplishment of this duty—and they will protect the Indians agreeable to the treaty. Intruders and mischief makers found among the Indians, will be arrested and turned over to the civil authority, to be proceeded against according to law.

Reports and other communications for the General, will be addressed to him at Augusta, until otherwise directed. By order of Maj. Gen. Gaines. E. G. W. BUTLER, Aid-de-Camp.

The ceremony of the foundation of Ararat is too amusing an article to be omitted. Who appointed Major Noah (Editor of the N. Y. National Advocate) the Chief Governor of the Jews?—Who has given him the power of proclaiming to the most distant tribes the laws by which they are to be governed? commanding them to stay or remove, to be taxed, &c. &c. &c.? Or has he *assumed* this power upon himself? It seems to us, at the first blush of the subject, as one of the most *outre*, self authoritative, and ridiculous papers we have ever perused.

We wonder how any man of sense, much less of Mr. Noah's talents, should have suffered himself to be betrayed into such an effusion. It is more extraordinary even than Fry's scheme for evangelizing the Jews.

All the Jews in the U. States, put together, constitute a very small proportion of the race in the world. Perhaps their whole number does not exceed 50,000—and on the whole Earth, there may be six millions. How would it look even for a Sanhedrim of all the Jews in the United States to put forth such a decree as we have before us? But, for a few of them—at most, perhaps, not a thousand—it may be less than 100—to undertake to constitute one man the "Governor and Judge of Israel," in the mimic style of a King "*by the Grace of God*" too; that this one man should undertake to issue a formal proclamation, calling for a census of the nation, imposing a capitation tax of one dollar upon each Jew throughout the world, assuming the authority of the nation in all the Kingdoms and Republics of the earth—why it beggars all commentary.

We open our arms to welcome the Jews. Come from what quarter they may, they are *welcome*. Let them bring hither their virtues, their genius, their wealth, they will find here an asylum, and under the wing of a free constitution, full and free protection. They may sit here under their own fig tree; and none to make them afraid. The general toleration of their religion—no oppressive taxes—no unjust exactions—Come and they are welcome. *Rich. Enq.*

Commodore Porter.—This gallant officer honored Chatham Garden Theatre last evening with his presence. It was some time before it was known that he was there, but as soon as it was all eyes were turned towards the box where he sat. When the curtain fell, the audience spontaneously gave him three cheers, and the band played "Hail Columbia." The audience cried out "Hail to the *Chief*," but the gentlemen of the orchestra knew not their meaning, or at any rate did not seem disposed to attend to it. The curtain arose for the farce, but so incensed were the audience that they ordered it down immediately, and the piece was not permitted to proceed until the music complied with the request—Down went the curtain; the band then played the tune, and the audience gave three cheers for the second time. Com. Porter was dressed uncommonly plain, and it appeared as if he did not wish to attract notice.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Sept. 4.

Another new discovery.—We learn by our last Cincinnati Gazette, that some lynx-eyed genius of Indiana, has prepared a manuscript work, entitled "*The Orb of Truth; or Truths drawn from Obscurity.*" One of these *truths* is that the world is 18,000 years old—and another, that the idea of the existence of Satan was an invention of the Jewish priesthood. Our author goes still further: In his search after truth, he has discovered the explanation of a passage of scripture, which has puzzled many wise heads, since it was settled that the sun is a fixed body, and that the earth is in a continual state of revolution. It will be recollected that Joshua "commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed."—The true meaning of this phrase is for the first time "*drawn from obscurity.*"—Joshua, (says this new discoverer) "had two gilded standards: one was a standard of the Sun; and the other, a standard of the Moon. These Joshua placed on the right and left wings of his army; the centre was commanded by himself in person. When Joshua commanded the *Sun* to stand still, it was the left wing, which had the standard of the Sun: when he commanded the right wing to stand still, he addressed that division by the word *Moon*, stand thou still. He had no words of *right* and *left;* in place of them he used *Sun* and *Moon.*" What will you say to this, ye Biblical critics? It is a pity, that this gentleman's name is not given to the world, that he might be placed along side of his compeers, Shultz and Smythe—"tria juncta in uno."

For the Harrisburg (Pa.) Chronicle.

The Hohenloe of the West.

SIR—We have about thirty miles from here and in the adjoining county of Stewart, a man now living of no small note in our country—his name is John Sills, but usually called the Faith Doctor—he is a native of Halifax county, North Carolina—was very poor there, and is so yet—as he takes no pay for his services—He has been about fifteen years in this state—is now about fifty five years of age, and was always in North Carolina and here, a man of most exemplary piety—he gives no medicine—but when his patients apply to him either in person or by proxy, he enquires strictly into the complaint, and enjoins a submission to the Almighty, and their having full faith and confidence that by faith and prayer they may be cured; he then prays with so much solemnity and fervency that the applicant is astonished—and in very many cases surprising cures are effected. The applications to him are numerous, and many come a long distance, even as far up the Ohio as Wheeling, and these applicants are not limited to the ignorant part of the community, but are most generally, people of wealth and good information. I have not as yet heard of any case so completely miraculous as the cure of the lady in Washington last winter a year; but very many that come near it; and think he may with propriety be called the Hohenloe of the West.

Clarksville, Tenn.

Romantic Illumination.—Weyer's Cave, in Virginia, said to be the most admirable in the world, was brilliantly illuminated with candles on the 15th inst.

Alex. Herald.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17.

An Eclipse.—Last evening, in consequence of some obstruction in the main pipes leading from the gas manufactory, the lights disappeared, and Chatham street, within and without, was left in "darkness visible." In the Chatham Garden Theatre, the ludicrous predicament of groping and scrambling for lamps and candles, may well be imagined.

The New-Hampshire Penitentiary is a source of profit to the State. Of the receipts for labor, &c. the handsome sum of 9,000 dollars has been paid into the State Treasury within a few weeks.—The escape of three convicts is noticed with regret, on account of there being full and profitable employ at that excellent seminary, in hewing stone, for double the number of rouges that are now there.

A Heavy Load.—Three huudred men could not carry the amount of bank notes necessary to defray the National Debt of Great Britain, supposing the bills to be of the value of £10 each, 512 of which are of one pound weight. If the debt only amounted to 276,000,000 pounds sterling, it would weigh 142,650 pounds, and allow to 300 men 576 lbs. each.

National Aegis.

The Vine.—Dr. Henderson, of London, has published a work, in which he maintains that Persia and North-America are the only two countries where the grape has been found indigenious. There have been made various attempts to cultivate the Vine in this country; as we have a sun ranging through all the varieties of climate, a New-York editor flatters himself that "it will require only a little of our usual enterprize to have American Champaigne sparkling on our tables, or American Burgundy lighting the glow of fancy and wit in our *bon vivants.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1825.

We have received the first number of the ENCYCLOPEDIA, published by M'KEE & HARRIS, Yorkville, S. C. which can be seen at this office.

The review of the first regiment of the Mecklenburg Militia, by Gen. PHIFER, took place on Thursday last, but owing to the bad state of the weather the usual exercise of the militia was dispensed with.

On Friday, after the business of the Court Martial was transacted, an election for Lieutenant Colonel and Major took place, those two offices being vacant by the resignation of Col. Hoover and Maj. Smith. Capt. THOS. I. POLK was elected Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. JOHN HARTGROVE elected Major.

We have heard with a degree of pleasure, in which we believe that all our friends who knew the man in life, will participate—that the gentlemen of the bar practising in Sailsbury district, in a tone of liberal feeling, that reflects the highest honor upon themselves and their profession, have raised an adequate sum, by subscription, for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of the late ARCHIBALD HENDERSON. It has been designed by Mr. Nichols of this city, and is to be constructed of white marble, and sculptured under his direction, with suitable emblems and an inscription. The drawing which we have seen, executed by that architect, is in his usual style of chaste and classic elegance, and will, when completed, place almost in sight of the Apalachian mountains, where but a few years ago, the savage and the beast of prey contended for the dominion of the forest, one of the choicest specimens of the refinement of art and civilized life. *Raleigh Register.*

Small parcels of the new crop of cotton are almost daily received in town.—Sales at 14 8-10. The price, though not so much as the planters expected, is certainly very liberal, affording a handsome remuneration for their labour. We have been struck with the superior quality of the crop, the parcels received being of a very fine and white kind. The drought for several weeks previous to the perfecting of the cotton, was probably the cause of its excellence.

Large quantities of Goods are receiving in town almost daily. It is said that the stock will be more extensive this season than has heretofore been known.

[*Fayetteville Observer, Oct.* 6.

PETERSBURG, SEPT. 27.

Cotton, Tobacco, and Corn.—Cotton, of neighborhood growth, is now daily brought to Market in small parcels.—The crop has turned out well, the article proves of the best quality, and commands readily from 14½ to 16 cents. We are informed that thus far, it has been purchased for and on account of *Northern Manufacturers*; most of whom, we believe, have uniformly given the preference to *Petersburg Cotton.*

The Crop of Tobacco in this section is considered generally as rather better than ordinary, as well with respect to *quality*, as the *quantity* produced: But we hear with much regret, that the fields of Corn have greatly disappointed expectation, the ears being indifferently filled, and yielding but a sorry recompense for the labors of the husbandman.—*Int.*

RICHMOND, SEPT. 30.

The new Crop of Cotton.—The first new cotton made its appearance in our market this week, and was sold for 17½ cents; though this price is paid now, it cannot be supposed to be worth any thing like this price for exportation. All of the cotton of good quality brought to market in this and the next month, will be wanting for the home trade, and will, until the supply becomes great, command a better price than can be paid for shipments.

RALEIGH, SEPT. 30.—At a meeting of the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, on Tuesday last, a letter from Gen. Iredell was laid before the Board, resigning the Presidency of the Branch Bank at Edenton; which being read and accepted, Samuel Tredwell was unanimously elected.

A correspondence is going on between Governor Troup and Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, on the subject of opening a communication by Canal through Georgia between the waters of Tennessee river and the Atlantic.

The Cahawba, Ala. Press returns "acknowledgments to the author of all good," because the physicians are all starving! and recommends that, instead of drugs and medicines, hams, flour, and corn meal, be sent thither.

Lafayette.—A number of the friends of Gen. Lafayette in Paris, have subscribed for the purpose of offering a gold medal of the value of 1000 fr. for the best piece of verse upon the voyage of that officer to America, his stay there and his return home.

It is stated in the western papers that the trunks containing the papers and valuables of General Lafayette, which were sunk in the steam boat Mechanic, on her passage from Nashville to Louisville, have been recovered, and they have sustained little or no injury. We believe all the articles belonging to the General, which were on board, have been recovered. His watch, which, in the haste of quitting the cabin, as the boat was sinking, was left in his birth, was found in the birth, after the boat was raised, and forwarded to him before he left this city. The body of his travelling carriage floated from the deck of the boat, as she went down, and was picked up some miles below; the wheels did not float and were raised with the boat; so that the carriage was entirely recovered, and was sent down to New-Orleans; from there it has been shipped for France, and will be preserved by the General at La Grange as an object of interest to his family and friends, as the vheicle in which he performed his immense journey through the United States. *Nat. Int.*

Illinois.—Several individuals near Kaskaskia have this year appropriated a few acres of land to the cultivation of tobacco; and the growing crops are said to be very promising.

A society has lately been organized in Baltimore, called the *Anti-Slave Society*, the object of which is to effect the eventual extinction of Slavery in the state of Maryland, by procuring the passage of a law for its prospective abolition. The Society is of course endeavoring to procure candidates for the Legislature favorable to their views, and in Baltimore have obtained the consent of DANIEL RAYMOND, Esq. to offer, under the pledge required by the Society, as one of the four Delegates sent from that city to the Assembly. Mr. *Raymond* is the author of the well known work on Political Economy. *Nat. Int.*

Neat Toast.—At a dinner given during the last week to Gov. Shultz at Philadelphia, the following was the last toast pledged:

By Dr. G. W. Riter—The union of the eastern and western waters, the union of the states, and the union of the sexes—the great sources of our national and domestic happiness.

Beautiful Metaphor.—Man, says an elegant writer, can enjoy nothing to effect, alone. Some one must lean upon his arm; listen to his observations; point out secret beauties; and become, as it were, a partner in his feelings, or his impressions are comparatively dull and spiritless. Pleasures are increased in proportion as they are participated; as roses, inoculated with roses, grow double by the process.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6.—Cotton, sales 14½ a 14 80; Bacon 6½ a 7½; Candles, mould, 15; Coffee, 18 a 21; Corn 70; Flour, superfine, $5½; Iron 5½; Flaxseed, 85; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 40 a 42½; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 90, Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, new, 90; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Cheraw, Oct. 4.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 42 a 45—Peach, 50 a 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 13 a 14; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 11 a 12—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 24; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Richards, Mr. Abram Hanks, to Miss Judy Baggatt.

DIED,

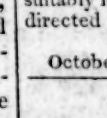
In this county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM M. TODD, in the 52d year of his age. A dropsical complaint closed the sufferings of this excellent citizen. He was a man of unquestionable conduct and unblemished character, highly respected and esteemed, principally by all who knew him, as a friend and benefactor to his fellow mortals, and as a zealous advocate for the rights and liberties of his country. In his family he was a kind husband and vigilant parent; and has left a wife and a large family to lament their irrepairable loss. [*Communicated.*

In Milledgeville, Ga. in July last, at the house of Robert M'Combs, Mr. *Charles Mason*, formerly of this county. [*Communicated.*

Departed this life, on the 1st instant, at his residence in Rutherfordton, N. C. Mr. JOSEPH BOWEN, merchant of that place, in the 40th year of his age, generally esteemed for his many virtues and honest industry. Mr. Bowen was an apprentice in Lincolnton to a chair maker, in which humble capacity he was noticed as one who could be relied on. He at length became interested in mercantile pursuits at Rutherfordton, where he was generally esteemed as an honorable man and correct dealer. The citizens of Rutherfordton have lost in Mr. Bowen a valuable and exemplary member of society, his amiable wife an indulgent and affectionate husband, his two little children of a father whose loss they are not sensible of. He died in the full assurance of a happy immortality.

[*Communicated.*

To Sell or Rent,

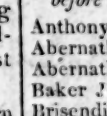


A SMALL tract of Land, lying near Steel Creek meeting-house, with twenty-five acres of good tilable land, and a good meadow. For further particulars, apply to

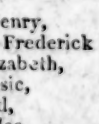
JONAS C. RUDISILL.

Oct. 12, 1825.—6it60

Notice.



THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next, at his present dwelling-house, (near Mr. Jas. Spratt's, on the Old Nation road,)



One hundred Acres of Land,

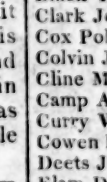
lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, four miles south of Charlotte, adjoining the lands of Beverly Byram and Thos. Boyd, and is equal to any land in the county for the production of corn, cotton, &c.; has tolerable improvements, well watered, and healthy. Also, three Negroes, an excellent plantation Wagon, with gears, about four hundred bushels of Corn, a quantity of Fodder, stock of all kinds, together with every necessary article of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c.

PETER ULRICH.

P. S. Will also be sold at the same time, one excellent Terrestrial GLOBE, 20 inches in diameter, set in an elegant mahogany frame; together with a valuable collection of BOOKS, &c. P. U.

October 13, 1825.—3it57

Notice.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th September last, a negro man named WILL, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a down-cast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James M'Culloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Whoever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received.

JAMES KENDRICK.

October, 1825.—3it57

Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. 1st October, 1825, some of which will be sent away as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st January next.

Anthony Paul,	Loller E. Henry,
Abernathy D. C.	Linebarger Frederick
Abernathy John.	Loraths Elizabeth,
Baker Joseph,	Long Brumsic,
Brisendine Young,	Linch David,
Boyd John,	Lorse Charles,
Berry William 3,	Milligin William,
Blayloch William,	Martin Wm.
Buts Henry,	Marshal Wm.
Bennet Abram 2,	Morriss John,
Bennet Joseph W.	Michum Nathaniel,
Baker Mary,	Moore Joseph, Rev.
Black Ephraim,	M'Carty Jacob,
Burns Jacob,	Mull John,
Black Thomas,	Newton John,
Clark Jeptha,	Oats Charles H.
Cox Polly,	Petree John,
Colvin James,	Reece Paul A.
Cline Michael,	Roderick William,
Camp Abner,	Robinson Mrs. Jane,
Curry William,	Robinson Elizabeth,
Cowen Reuben,	Ramsay James,
Deets Jacob,	Richards Felty,
Elam Daniel,	Roberts Col. John,
Eaker Christy,	Robinson Amos,
Forney Jacob,	Rhodes Henry,
Fulenwider & Burton	Ramsour Jacob,
Fisher William,	Ramsour David,
Ferguson Thomas,	Roach Joseph,
Falis John,	Sherril Enos,
Garret John,	Summey Peter, jr.
Glen John,	Self Wm.
Goodright Jacob,	Starney John,
Graham William,	Spencer Benjamin,
Gabriel Abram,	Sumrour Michal,
Gullick Jonathan,	Sherrel Case,
Gardner Andrew,	Scott John,
Henderson L.	Sholl Charles,
Harmon Peter,	Smoyer John,
Hull Major,	Spain Harteret, Rev.
Howard Joseph,	Thomas Joseph,
Hamilton Drury,	Thompson John,
Horis John,	Taylor James,
Haron Jacob,	Tallant Richard,
Hunsicker Joseph,	Irley Joseph,
Harner Jacob,	Vickers Alexander,
Hull Benjamin,	Wiley Austin,
Harriss Wilie,	Wilfong George,
Husstetler Henry,	Wilson John,
Hartley Charles, Rev.	Warlick John,
Hamilton Ninion,	White Wm.
Jenkens David, 2	Wilson Joshua,
Jenkens Hugh,	Wills Isaac,
Knox John,	Wright Moses W.
Lutes Eli,	Whitesides Bazel,
Lutes, Mr.	Wacaster George,
Long John,	Williams Catharine,
Long Richard,	Leonard Waggoner's heirs.
Linebarger John,	

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

117——3it57

GOODS—*To the Public.*

HAVING commenced the Mercantile Business in the town of Charlotte, I respectfully inform those who have been pleased to give me a share of their patronage, that I intend keeping an assortment of the most elegant kind of GOODS, and have at this time a handsome assortment of *Cheap Goods*—but I hope you will give a call and judge for yourselves. I will attend on Wednesday of each week to make special contracts for Cotton, and will allow a liberal price. Mr. Norment will be in the store at all times to transact business, &c.

JON. HARRIS.

October 1, 1825.—3wt56

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, at the August Court, on the estate of Andrew Lawing, sen. deceased, requests all persons indebted to his estate, to come forward and make settlement. Also all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law. WM. E. M'REE, *Adm'r.*

October 4, 1825.—4wt57

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

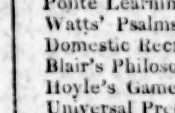
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single bed-rooms, so much desired by travellers, this establishment contains several handsome drawing rooms and apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The furniture and bedding are entirely new; and, as the proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825.—4wt57

Agricultural Notice.



THE *Mecklenburg Agricultural Society* will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte on the last Saturday in this month. The members are requested to attend at 10 o'clock, A. M. it being the Anniversary meeting. Several premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of Domestic Manufactures, live stock, implements of husbandry, &c. by order of the Society. J. SMITH, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

October 5, 1825.—3wt56

Books.

The following BOOKS may be had of the subscriber on the most reasonable terms:

Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols.
Ward's Law of do.
Schoolcraft's Narrative, with splendid engravings,
Crabbe's Synonomyes,
Adams on Religious Denominations,
Preachers Manual,
Willison on the Assembly's Catechism,
Gaston's Collection of Promises,
Shey's Book Keeping,
Mair's do. do.
Simpson's Euclid,
Locke on the Human Understanding,
do. on the Christian Religion,
Allison on Taste,
Bell's Operative Surgery, 2 vols.
do. on the Diseases of the Urethra,
Italy, by Lady Morgan, 2 vols.
Melmoth the Wanderer, 2 vols.
Thatcher's American Orchardist,
Chalmer's Commercial Discourses,
Pazo's Letters from South America,
Bigland's France,
Fenelon on Education,
Miss Edgeworth's Tales, 2 vols.
Duties of Women,
Scripture History,
Clowe's Sermons,
Doddridge's do. for Youth,
Clarke's do.
Grammar of Chemistry,
Clarke on the Promises,
Fortune Teller,
Polite Learning,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns, in elegant binding,
Domestic Recreations,
Blair's Philosophy,
Hoyle's Games,
Universal Preceptor,
Life of Bunyan,
Scott's Force of Truth,
Life of Cowper,
Chapone's Letters,
Life of Curran,
Flora Carolinæusis,
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 3 vols.
Vicar of Wakefield,
Kirwan on Soils and Manures,
Parents Assistant, 2 vols.
Raffle's Tour on the Continent, in 1817.
Cobbett's Year's Residence in the U. States,
Johnson's Works, 12 vols.
Phillips on the Law of Evidence,
Park on Insurance,
Jenkins on Conveyances,
St. Ronan's Well, 2 vols.
Koningsmarke, 2 vols.
Spectre of the Forest, 2 vols.
Sir Andrew Wyllie, 2 vols.
No Fiction, a religious novel,
Infants Progress, by Mrs. Sherwood,
Blair's Advice, miniature edition,
Sketch of my Friend's Family,
Beaufoy's Guide to true Pilgrims,
Burkitt's Poor Man's Help,
Life of Mrs. Waters,
Kingdom of Christ,
The Nurse, a Poem,
Foresters, an American Tale,
Lionel, 2 vols. Privateer, 2 vols.
Schmucker's Prophetic History,
Memoirs of the Princess Charlotte,
Christianity verified,
Brown's Catechisms connected,
Thompson's Seasons, Book of Trades,
Charlotte Temple,
Byron's Works, 2 vols.
Improved Dictionary,
Skinner's Truth and Order,
Potter on Church Government,
Book of Common Prayer, octavo.
Institutio Gracæ Grammatices,
Historæ Sacræ, Selectæ e Veteri, [tion,
Farrand's Greek Grammar, English translaHorace Delphini,
Dymock's Cæsar,
Murphy's Lucian,
Wettenhal's Greek Grammar,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Snowden's History of America,
Pocket Bibles, with Rouse's Version of the Psalms,
Blank Receipt Books,
A collection of Juvenile Works,
Engraved Copy Slips, &c. &c.

—TOGETHER WITH—

Smith & Little's Music Books,
Pike's and Daboll's Arithmetics,
Murray's Grammar, Key, Introduction, &c.
And Blank Copy Books,

} by the dozen or otherwise.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 24, 1825.

Carpenters.

WANTED, immediately, two Journeymen Carpenters. Also, two apprentices will be taken to learn the business.

WM. H. STANDLEY.

Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1825.—5t*

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

TO ABSENT FRIENDS.

Hail! social few, whose gen'rous souls
Can mingle in the cares of life,
While round you pass the festive bowl,
Forgetful all of sordid strife—
Light up the blaze of friendship's glow,
While sympathetic souls you join,
To stifle care and smother woe,
And quaff the tribute of the vine.

How often in your social band,
With lightsome heart I've met you there,
And all was joy,—while heart and hand
Were cordial in the festive cheer;
But still, the cord that friendship flings
Round genial hearts, that long remain,
While hope her golden tribute brings,
The hour when we shall meet again.

When'er in lonely mood I roam
By some sequester'd dreary spot,
Those kindred hearts, my *friends* and *home*
Shall never, never be forgot—
When round the circle gay with cheer,
The social song or toast shall pass,
In kind remembrance then, a tear
Shall consecrate the flowing glass.

And now to every gen'rous friend,
On whom a partial fortune smiles,
May every wish with pleasure blend,
That anguish, care and pain beguiles—
And when your thoughts abroad shall roam,
Or when your "goblets grace the brim,"
Say you've a friend that's far from home,
And waft one passing thought to him.

ALPHONZO.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

BRADDOCK'S, DEFEAT.

A writer, under the signature of "Ohio," in the Pittsburg (Pa.) Mercury, gives the following description of the ground on which Gen. Braddock was defeated.

Nine miles above Pittsburg, and immediately upon the north bank of Monongahela river, is the celebrated battle ground called 'Braddock's Field.' It is famous for the destruction of an army intended to capture Fort Duquesne, crush the extending power of France, and controul the Indians on our western border. Here Washington fought and Braddock fell. On this spot fifty Frenchmen and 250 Indians nearly destroyed the forty-ninth and fifty-first regiments of British regulars, though aided by a number of Provincial troops. The battle was fought on the afternoon of the 9th July, 1755. Seventy years have passed away, and the crumbling bones of men and horses are seen in every field for a mile in circuit. For many years they were shrouded by a mourning wilderness of shadowy woods, but this has yielded to the busy axe, and the plough is annually driven amongst the sculls of the slain and the bones of the brave. Rich harvests wave over fields fertilized by the bloods and bodies of a thousand unburied men. The partridge whistles, and the reaper sings on the spot where the cries of mortal anguish told the dread revelry of battle.—'Twas here the wild whoop of fierce savages quelled the rallying cry of Europe's warriors. 'Taws here they drove the ruthless tomahawk deep in the crushed scull of the vanquished, and with yelling joy, tore the scalp from the head of the feeble and the wounded, the dead and the dying.

The retreating survivors carried their wounded general with them until he died. He was buried about 40 miles from the battle ground, in the centre of the road his advancing army had cut. To prevent the discovery of this, soldiers, horses, and wagons, were passed over it, to save the body from savage dishonor, by thus concealing the trace of its interment. Some of Braddock's affectionate soldiers so marked the trees near the spot where he was laid, that the recollections of those who visited the west many years after, could point to the exact place of his interment, now emphatically termed Braddock's grave. It is close to the northern side of the National road, seven miles east of Union town.

It had been rumoured from an early period, that Braddock had been shot by his men. More recently it has been stated by one who could not be mistaken, that in the course of the battle, Braddock ordered the Provincial troops to form a column. They however adhered to the Indian mode of firing severally from the shelter of a tree. Braddock, in his vexation, rode up to a young man by the name of Fawcett, and with his sword rashly cut him down. Thomas Fawcett, a brother of the killed, soon learned his fate, and watching his opportunity, revenged his brother's blood, by shooting Braddock through the body, of which wound he died. Thomas Fawcett is now, or was lately, living near Laurel-Hill. He is now 97 years of age.

A GOOD STORY.

The Yellow Domino.—In the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. of France, masquerades were an entertainment in high estimation, and public ones were often given, at immense cost on court days, and such occasions of rejoicings. As persons of all ranks might gain admission to these last spectacles provided they can purchase a ticket, very strange *rencontres* frequently took place at them, and exhibitions almost as curious, in the disguise, or assumption of character. But perhaps the most whimsical among the genuine surprises recorded at any of these spectacles, was that which occurred at Paris the 15th of October, on the day when the dauphin, (son of Louis XV.) attained the age of one and twenty.

At this fete, which was of a peculiarly glittering character—so much so, that the details of it are given at great length by the historians of the day—the strange demeanor of a man in a yellow domino, early in the evening, excited attention. This mask showed nothing remarkable as to figure—though rather tall, and of robust proportion—seemed to be gifted with an *appetite*, not mearely beyond human conception, but passing the fancy even of romance.

"The dragon of old who churches ate,
(He used to come on a Sunday)
Whole congregations were to him
But a dish of Salmagundi"—

he was but a nibbler—a mere dibbler—to this stranger of the yellow domino. He passed from chamber to chamber—from table to table of refreshments—not tasting but devouring—devastating all before him. At one board, he dispatched a fowl, two-thirds of a ham, and half a dozen bottles of champagne; and the very next moment, he was found seated in another apartment, performing the same fete, with a stomach better than at first. This strange course went on, until the company (who at first had been amused by it) became alarmed and tumultuous.

"Is it the same mask—or are there several dressed alike?" demanded an officer of guards, as the yellow domino rose from a seat opposite to him and quitted the apartment.

"I have seen but one—and, by Heaven here he is again!" exclaimed the party to whom the query was addressed.

The Yellow domino spoke not a word, but proceeded to the vacant seat which he had just left, and again commenced supping, as though he had fasted for the half of a campaign.

At length the confusion which this proceeding creates, becomes universal; and the cause reaches the ear of the dauphin.

"He is the very devil, your highness!" exclaimed an old nobleman—(saving your highness' royal presence) or wants but a tail to be so!"

"Say, rather, he should be some famished poet, by his appetite," replied the prince, laughing. "But there must be some juggling; he spills all this wine, and hids the provisions under his robe."

Even while they speak, the yellow domino enters the room in which they are talking; and, as usual, proceeds to the table of refreshments.

"See here, my lord!" cried one—"I have seen him do this thrice!"

"I, twice!"—I, five times!"—"And I, fifteen."

This becomes too much. The master of the ceremonies is questioned. He knows nothing—and the yellow domino is interrupted as he is carrying a bumper of claret to his lips.

"The prince's desire is, that Monsieur who wears the yellow domino should unmask." The stranger hesitated.

"The command with which his highness honors Monsieur, is perfectly absolute."

Against that which is absolute, there is no contending. The yellow man throws off his mask and domino; and it is a private trooper of the Irish dragoons!

"And, in the name of gluttony, my good friend (not to ask how you gained admission,) how have you contrived," said the prince, "to sup to night so many times?"

"Sir, I was but beginning to sup—with reverence be it said—when your royal message interrupted me."

"Beginning!" exclamed the dauphin in amazement—"then what is it that I have heard and seen? Where are the herds of oxen that have disappeared, and the hampers of Burgundy! I insist upon knowing how this is!"

"It is, sire," returned the soldier—"may it please your grace—that the troop to which I belong is to lay on guard. We have purchased one ticket among us, and provided this yellow domino, which fits us all. By which means the whole of the front rank—myself being the last man—have supped, if the truth must be told, at discretion; and the leader of the rear rank—saying your highness' commands—is now waiting out side the door to take his turn."

FROM MATHEW'S TRIP TO AMERICA.

MILITIA MUSTER FOLK.

AIR—"*Hey for the Life of a Soldier.*"

Come militiamen so gay
Bring your drums, your guns, and sabres,
While the fife shall briskly play,
Assemble all your neighbours.
See the officer is near,
See the troops in crowds appear,
Every soldier now is near,
To prosecute his labours.

(*Spoken*) "Now, gentlemen, to prevent our *falling out*, I'll thank you to *fall in*.—Form a line if you please—why bless me, do you call that a line, why you're crooked at both ends and not straight in the middle—Now do alter that, gentlemen—Why, neighbour Swigger, don't you see your inside is quite hollow, it wants filling up"—"Yes, so would yours too, if you had come from home without your breakfast as I have."—"Stand at ease!—why, neighbour Shufle, you don't stand at ease."—"No I can't, for I've got a pebble in my shoe."—"Eyes right."—"That's a thing I shall like to do," says Gazeall, "and perhaps Mr. Officer, you'll tell me how to manage it, for look, I squint."—"That's true," says Tattlepot, "and that's the reason you always look so *cross* at the Captain when he commands you."—"Now, gentlemen, you with your guns come forward, you with the umbrellas wheel to the right, and you with the corn stalks go to the left—now shoulder,—there now, I didn't say arms."—"Well, never mind, you might have said it, you know."—"What brings you from the ranks, Blairall?"—"I only came out, Captain, to ask you if there is any news."—"Pooh! Pooh!"

Thus they exercise away,
And you'll say it is a joke, sirs,
For I've been on many a day,
With militia muster folk, sirs.

Now they halt and now they dress,
Now they march and countermarch, sirs;
See they on each other press,
With chins bedeck'd with starch, sirs.
Now the Captain calls aloud,
While each hero looks so proud;
How they eye the gaping crowd,
And quiz the girls so arch, sirs.

(*Spoken*) "Halt! halt! halt!—why, gentlemen, you've left the rear guard behind."—"Yes, so we have, we're beforehand with them."—"Now, gentlemen, we're going to exercise, and in order that all may be correct, I'll give the word from my book of the New System—stand at ease! Attention! Shoulder arms! Fix Bayonets!"—"Why, Captain, how are we to fix bayonets when our guns are on our shoulders?"—"Oh, I beg pardon, I've turned over two leaves at once—order arms—unfix bayonets."—"Why, we havn't fixed them yet, Captain."—"That's true, but never mind—ground arms—why, bless me brother Shiver, you've tumbled down—I hope you hav'nt hurt yourself?"—"Yes, I've cut my nose and bled a bushel, I guess."—"Yes, he's wounded in the service, and has shed blood in the cause, I calculate."—"Yes, and there's one gentleman has run his bayonet into a very tender part of my frame, and I've only to inform this here corps that I am not bomb proof."—"What have you put up your umbrella for, Drybones?"—"Because I guess we shall have a very particular damn'd heavy shower of rain."—"I say, Little, how long are you in this regiment?"—"Five feet nine without my shoes, how long are you?"—"Six feet three."—"A pretty size for a coffin."—"Pretty well, I guess."—"Quick march!"

Thus they exercised away, &c.

Now all form'd to work they go,
And no regiment e're looked prouder;
I'm sure their looks would scare a foe,
When they're supplied with powder.
All are ready for the fray,
All exclaim come don't delay;
All prepare to fire away,
And where's the corps fired louder.

(*Spoken*) "Gentlemen, you in the front row must kneel, and you in the second row must stand up—this is what we call *platonic* firing; but mind the gentlemen in the second row are not allowed to shoot the gentlemen's heads off in the front row—and if any of the gentlemen in the front should fall down, the persons behind shall pick them up again.—Now return ramrods—what, what are you doing there?"—"Why, I'm returning the ramrod, I borrowed it of Graball, and I'm doing as you bid me."—Gentlemen, if any of you should bite your cartridge at the wrong end, just be kind enough to spit out the ball again—Make ready—*(one of them discharges his piece)*—Who's that firing before his time!"—Present! *(Another fires)*—really gentlemen this is waste of powder—I never heard any thing so bad as—*(another fires.)* There again—now gentlemen—Fire—*(they fire one after the other)*. Really, I never heard such irregular firing in a regular regiment—why, gentlemen, what are you all dancing about—stand at ease—*(they knock the muskittos off with their hands.)* Attention!—"Oh, the muskittos"—*(they still keep knocking them off.)* Shoulder arms—*(The singer here knocks the muskittos off his shoulders, arms, legs, &c.)*

Thus they exercise away,
And you'll say it is a joke, sirs,
For I've been on many a day,
With militia muster folk, sirs.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Raleigh Star, of November last.

ENIGMA.

The following Enigma, supposed to be written by Dr. B. B. Hunter, of Tarborough, was handed to us, by a gentleman of this place, for publication:

It was known to the Almighty before the creation of the earth, and constitutes a portion of all his judgments and his mercies. It was with Abraham, when about to offer up his son Isaac, and composed a part of the burnt offering, which was received as a substitute. It was possessed by Solomon, though unknown to his father David, and was used in the Temple at Jerusalem, though it entered not into the composition of Gold, or Silver, or Iron, or Brass; neither was it found in the quarries of Zaradotha, or the forest of Lebanon. It was on the mount with Moses, though it was not engraved upon the sacred tables, and yet it formed a part of every commandment. It was not at the tribunal of Pilote, nor even among the Jews, who thirsted for the blood of Jesus, and yet it travelled with Simon of Cyrene, who bore his cross, and was with the Redeemer, in the agony of death. It was with the malefactor, who prayed to be remembered, and yet it entered not into Paradise. It was seen with the women who sold Doris, and yet was not recognized by the officiating priests. It formed a part of the Saviour's vestments, and yet, when they cast lots, it was not divided. It dwelt in Rome, but was unknown to the Cæsars, and was at Patmos, though not mentioned by St. John the Evangelist. It was at Bethlehem in the manger, but was not with Joseph in his flight to Egypt. It was with Columbus, when he discovered America, unknown to Ferdinand or Isabella. It was also at Mecklenburg in N. C. and formed a part of the Committee, which first declared themselves free and independant; and yet it never was suspected by George III. nor even understood by Gen. Washington. It was with the unfortunate British Major, who was executed as a spy, tho' unperceived by the traitor Arnold. It was in the American army, but was not at the battle of Lexington, nor at the seige of Little York, when Cornwallis surrendered, but it has lately visited the United States, on board of the Cadmus, amidst the acclamations of millions of freemen, and will accompany the Marquis La Fayette, at the commemoration of that great and glorious event, on the 19th of Oct. next. It was in company with Ambrister, without the knowledge of Arburthnot, and was among the Seminoles, undiscovered by Jackson. It formed a part of the late celebrated memorial to Congress unknown to Ninian Edwards, and undiscovered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but without it, there could have been no Minister to Mexico. It was at the battle of Baltimore, but not at the capture of the Federal City, but it came up the Potomac, unknown to Cockburn the incendiary.—It was at Thermopylæ without the knowledge of Leonidas or Xerxes, and was with Themistocles at Salamis and Marothan. It belongs to every Mason, though it never entered a Lodge, but cannot be found in any christian Church, except during the administration of the sacrament, but it was in the encampment of Knight Templers at New-York with our great 'National Guest,' unknown to his son, or Secretary.

It fell with Packenham before the Hero of New-Orleans, and was sent home with his remains, in a hogshead of rum. It was with Mac Donough and Macombe on Lake Champlain, but was not with the gallant Perry, at the victory of Erie.

It forms a part of the pleasures of imagination and memory, but enters not into the delusions of hope. It partakes of every emotion of the human mind, but enters not into the passions, or affections of the heart. It constitutes a part of the Roman costume, though unknown to Canova, and cannot be found in the Statue of Washington, though the last, and greatest production of that celebrated artist. Without it there could be no melody in music or harmony in numbers, and yet it forms a part of any political stanza. It was found in Herculaneum and Pompie though unknown at Naples, or any other part of Italy. It abounds in summer and autumn but has never been seen, in the verdure of spring, or felt in the dreariness of winter. It is known to every chemist, though it has never been discovered by analysis to be found in earth air, fire, or water.

It soared with Mongolphier, the inventor of air baloons, but descended not with Spalding, the constructor of diving bells. It murmurs in every stream, though it never flowed to the ocean, and howls in storms and tempests, though it never was seen in a flash of lightning nor heard in a peal of thunder; neither does it belong to rain, hail, wind or snow. It is found in the polar light of the moon, but constitutes no part of the radiance of the sun. It is in every mathematical problem, but was unknown to Pythagoras or Euclid. It was at all the ancient tournaments, tho' not mentioned in chivalry or heraldry. I once saw it in the smiles of a bridegroom, but never in the blushes of a bride. It is a part of all sorts of machinery, and yet it enters not into the principle of the lever, the wedge, the pulley or the screw. It is in every similie and metaphor, and yet belongs to no figure in Rhetoric. It was with Sternes' Maria when she entered Monlinis, and was with Corporal Trim, without the knowledge of my uncle Toby. Where and what is it? It was with me, in the dream of my early life, and I sometimes see it in the gloom of midnight, when my mind is inclined to melancholy meditation: but it is not to be found among friends or relations in joy or in sorrow. Like all other perishable objects, it will be consigned to the tomb, but it will be heard in the sound of the last trump, and make its appearance in the day of judgment, and yet will not be seen afterwards in eternity.

September 30, 1824.

The Devil-Sticker of South America.

In many of the huts of inhabitants in the Indian villages passing up the great rivers, is to be found the devil sticker. It is of a soft, spungy nature and smooth skin, not unlike the large slug of England. It is brought into the hut with the fire-wood or creeps in from the outside unperceived. It, however, crawls up the side wall, and getting on the edge of the rafters of the ceiling, to which it adheres, it looks like a small ball, or more properly, like the slug coiled up. It is frequently known to drop from its hold without being molested, and wherever it falls it throws out from its body five or six fangs, which are barbed like a fish hook, and into whatever softer material than brick or stone it chances to fall, these fangs enter; nor can it be removed unless by cutting the animal off, and picking the prongs out of the substance into which they are so firmly fastened. When thay fall on the persons of those who happen to sit or stand underneath, the consequence is dreadful. I saw one man, who an hour or two before had one of these devils alight on his hand and he was obliged to have it cut off, and the claws and fangs removed by picking them out with the point of a large needle. His hand was immoderately swelled, and very painful; but an immersion in warm oil or fat removed the pain, and restored the hand to its usual appearance.

The Scotch are a very inquisitive people. Their various questions are deemed obtrusive, and are carried to a great length. Two gentlemen fell in together, both travellers on horseback, and strangers to each other, when the following conversation took place:—'Raw evening, sir, rather,' observed the one, with an Aberdeen accent: 'Yes, rather,' replied the other. 'You will likely be a stranger in these parts,' continued the Aberdeenian: 'If I can,' laconically replied the other, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left. 'Perhaps, like myself, you may be going to Banff?' 'Perhaps,' responded the other, yawning. 'In that case, perhaps, you will put up at Cullen?' 'I may, or I may not,' answered his companion. Pardon me the liberty of the question, sir, may I ask if you are a bachelor?' 'No.' 'Oh! married?' 'No, no.' 'Sir, I beg your pardon, I may have unintentionally touched upon a painful subject; your black dress ought to have checked my inquiries; I beg your pardon, sir—a widower?' 'No, no, no.' 'Neither a bachelor, nor married man, nor widower; in Heaven's name, sir, then, what can you be?' 'A *divorced* man, Sir, since you must know!' exclaimed the stranger, clapping spurs to his horse, and dashing out of his sight in an instant. *London Courier.*

What is the Sun made of?—In a Burmingham Debating Society, assembled not longer ago than the 7th day of July, 1825, the subject of discussion was the cause of light, which the majority attributed to friction. This led them to inquire respecting the sun, whether it was a body of light or an opaque substance, and it was eventually decided that it was entirely composed of *luminous* matter. "What, then, is the sun made of, here we have the cause of light." This question went beyond the comprehension of all but an honest cobler from the emerald isle, who had till then sat mute, but now rose, and silenced the whole society by the quaint reply, "Friction to be sure."—*Birmingham Journal.*

Three things only are well done in haste; flying from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching fleas.